

US010060121B2

(12) **United States Patent**
Fox

(10) **Patent No.:** **US 10,060,121 B2**
(45) **Date of Patent:** ***Aug. 28, 2018**

(54) **RADON GAS MITIGATION SYSTEMS AND APPARATUS**

(71) Applicant: **Terra Vent Systems Inc.**, Victoria (CA)

(72) Inventor: **Randi Fox**, Victoria (CA)

(73) Assignee: **Terra Vent Systems Inc.**, Victoria (CA)

(*) Notice: Subject to any disclaimer, the term of this patent is extended or adjusted under 35 U.S.C. 154(b) by 0 days.

This patent is subject to a terminal disclaimer.

(21) Appl. No.: **15/727,069**

(22) Filed: **Oct. 6, 2017**

(65) **Prior Publication Data**

US 2018/0030719 A1 Feb. 1, 2018

Related U.S. Application Data

(63) Continuation of application No. 14/847,228, filed on Sep. 8, 2015, now Pat. No. 9,803,356, which is a (Continued)

(51) **Int. Cl.**
E04B 1/70 (2006.01)
E04B 1/62 (2006.01)
(Continued)

(52) **U.S. Cl.**
CPC *E04B 1/62* (2013.01); *E04C 2/44* (2013.01); *F24F 7/00* (2013.01); *B08B 15/00* (2013.01);
(Continued)

(58) **Field of Classification Search**
CPC F24F 7/10; F24F 7/06; F24F 7/00; F24F 2003/1696; F24F 2001/0055;
(Continued)

(56) **References Cited**

U.S. PATENT DOCUMENTS

4,381,630 A 5/1983 Koester

4,620,398 A 11/1986 Wallin

(Continued)

FOREIGN PATENT DOCUMENTS

CA 2761810 A1 6/2012

EP 1475574 A2 11/2004

(Continued)

OTHER PUBLICATIONS

Product Data Sheet: "Foamular Insul-Drain Extruded Polystyrene (XPS) Insulation Board", Owens Corning, Aug. 2011.

(Continued)

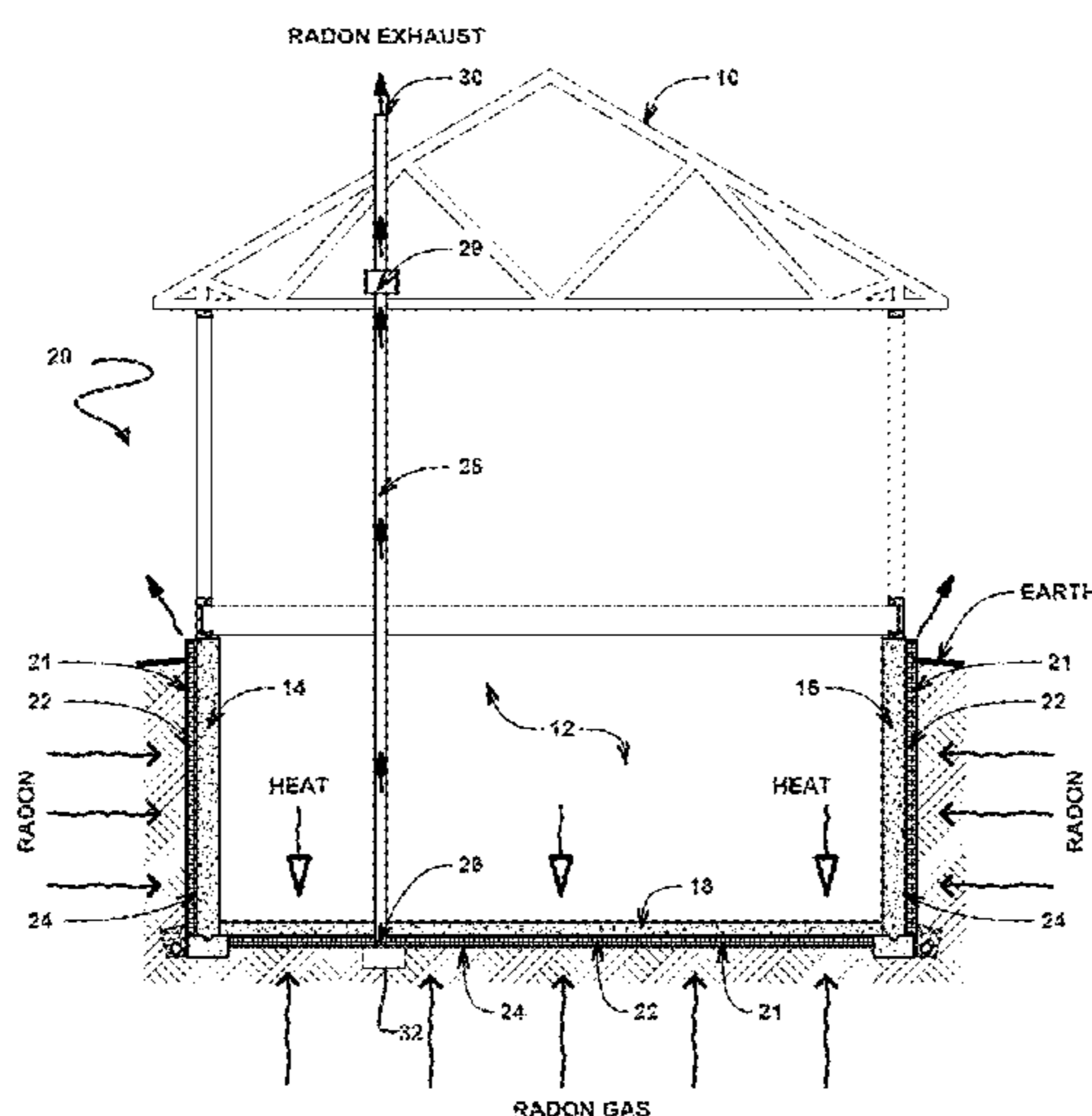
Primary Examiner — Chi Q Nguyen

(74) *Attorney, Agent, or Firm* — Oyen Wiggs Green & Mutala LLP

(57) **ABSTRACT**

A building panel may be installed below a slab in the construction of buildings. The building panel supports the slab and also provides a ventilation layer that may be depressurized to eliminate or reduce infiltration of radon gas into the building. The ventilation layer may comprise channels which provide a two-dimensionally interconnected void. Ventilation panels which include collars for connecting to ventilation systems may be provided. The panels may be installed directly on compacted soil. The building panels may additionally provide sub-slab insulation and/or a capillary break for water drainage. In some embodiments the building panels are formed substantially entirely of thermal insulating material such as rigid polystyrene foam. In an example embodiment the panels are approximately 4 inches thick and have a grid of intersecting channels formed on an underside of the panels.

20 Claims, 6 Drawing Sheets



Related U.S. Application Data

- continuation of application No. PCT/CA2014/050198, filed on Mar. 7, 2014.
- (60) Provisional application No. 61/775,203, filed on Mar. 8, 2013.
- (51) **Int. Cl.**
F24F 7/00 (2006.01)
E04B 2/00 (2006.01)
E02D 31/00 (2006.01)
F24F 7/06 (2006.01)
F24F 7/10 (2006.01)
F24F 3/16 (2006.01)
B08B 15/00 (2006.01)
F24F 1/00 (2011.01)
F24F 110/68 (2018.01)
- (52) **U.S. Cl.**
 CPC *E02D 31/00* (2013.01); *E02D 31/008* (2013.01); *F24F 7/06* (2013.01); *F24F 7/10* (2013.01); *F24F 2001/0055* (2013.01); *F24F 2003/1696* (2013.01); *F24F 2007/001* (2013.01); *F24F 2110/68* (2018.01); *Y02B 30/78* (2013.01); *Y10S 454/909* (2013.01)
- (58) **Field of Classification Search**
 CPC *F24F 2007/001*; *Y02B 30/78*; *Y10S 454/909*; *B08B 15/00*; *E02D 31/00*; *E02D 31/008*
 USPC 52/302.3, 302.1, 302.7, 309.1, 309.16, 52/408, 169.5, 413, 169.14
 See application file for complete search history.

(56) **References Cited**

U.S. PATENT DOCUMENTS

4,798,034 A	1/1989	Jarnagin et al.	
4,843,786 A	7/1989	Walkinshaw et al.	
4,938,124 A	7/1990	Garza	
4,943,185 A *	7/1990	McGuckin	E02B 11/00 210/170.07
4,988,237 A	1/1991	Crawshaw	
5,003,750 A	4/1991	Delgado	
5,083,500 A	1/1992	Francis et al.	
5,101,712 A	4/1992	Dean, Jr.	
5,263,792 A *	11/1993	Davis	E02B 11/00 405/36
5,473,847 A	12/1995	Crookston	
5,474,400 A	12/1995	Kliefoth et al.	
5,771,643 A	6/1998	Parker	
5,775,039 A *	7/1998	McPherson	E04B 1/7023 52/169.5

6,101,775 A	8/2000	Larimore	
6,543,189 B1	4/2003	Wood, Jr. et al.	
6,672,016 B2 *	1/2004	Janesky	E02D 31/06 405/38
6,684,579 B2 *	2/2004	Brunson	E04B 1/7061 52/169.14
6,691,472 B2 *	2/2004	Hubert	E02D 31/02 405/107
6,802,668 B2 *	10/2004	Parker	E02D 31/02 405/49
7,386,957 B2 *	6/2008	Duffney	B08B 15/02 405/128.2
7,536,835 B2 *	5/2009	Schluter	E04F 15/08 52/302.1
7,559,832 B2	7/2009	Kilmer	
7,856,767 B2	12/2010	Janesky	
8,007,205 B2	8/2011	Marshall, III	
8,291,668 B2 *	10/2012	Iske	E21D 11/381 52/414
8,544,219 B1	10/2013	Janesky	
8,955,278 B1 *	2/2015	Mills	E04B 5/48 52/302.3
9,771,703 B1 *	9/2017	Golding, Jr.	E02D 31/025
2010/0251638 A1	10/2010	Freeman	
2011/0283641 A1	11/2011	Aubut	
2011/0302862 A1	12/2011	Lloyd et al.	
2013/0111836 A1 *	5/2013	Masanek, Jr.	E04B 5/48 52/302.1

FOREIGN PATENT DOCUMENTS

EP	1972735 A1	9/2008
GB	2478342 A	9/2011
GB	2484831 A	4/2012
JP	2005-188050 A	7/2005
JP	2009-263958 A	11/2009
WO	0157329 A1	8/2001
WO	02066749 A1	8/2002
WO	2009154561 A1	12/2009
WO	2013117824 A1	8/2013

OTHER PUBLICATIONS

Finnfoam Insulation Boards, Finnfoam Oy, RT K-36028en, Jan. 2001, pp. 1-4.
 United States Environmental Protection Agency, "Radon Mitigation Standards", Air and Radiation, EPA 402-R-93-078, Oct. 1993.
 United States Environmental Protection Agency, "Passive Radon Control System for New Construction", EPA 402-9512, May 1995.
 Hatton, Thomas, "Designing Efficient Sub Slab Venting and Vapor Barrier Systems for Schools and Large Buildings", 2010 International Radon Symposium, Columbus, OH, pp. 112-113.
 "Foamular Insul-Drain Extruded Polystyrene (XPS) Insulation Board", Owens Corning Foam Insulation, LLC, Aug. 1, 2011, pp. 1-4.

* cited by examiner

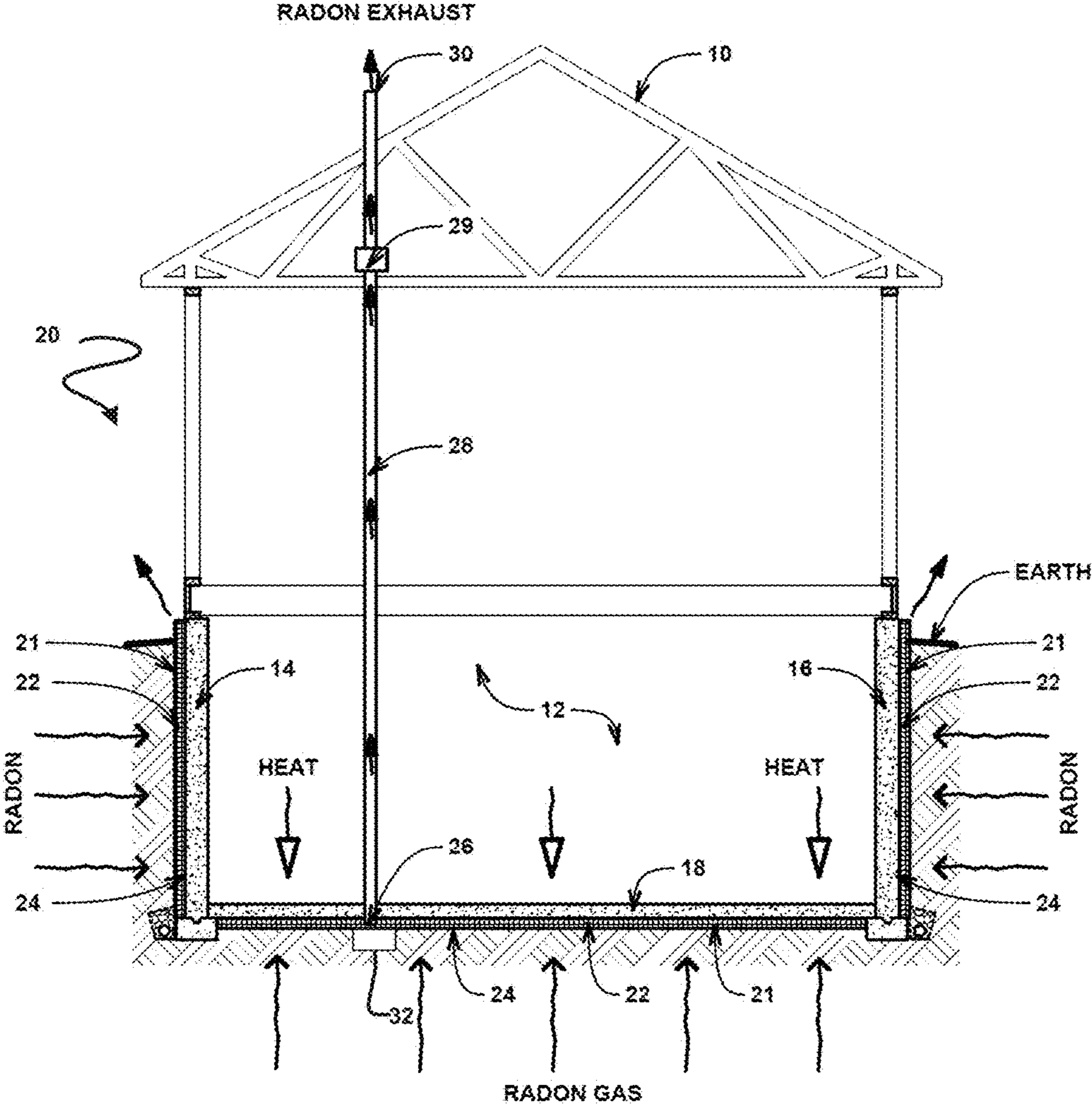


FIGURE 1

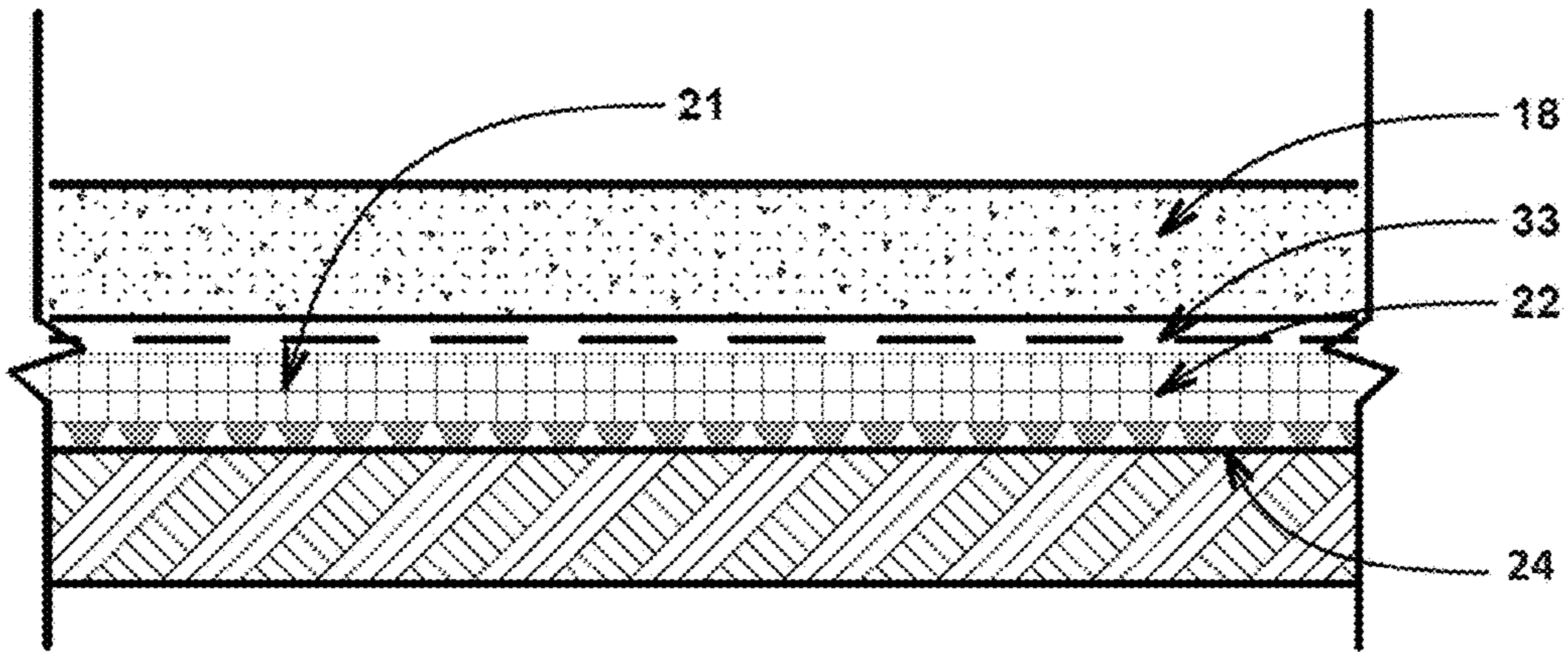


FIGURE 1A

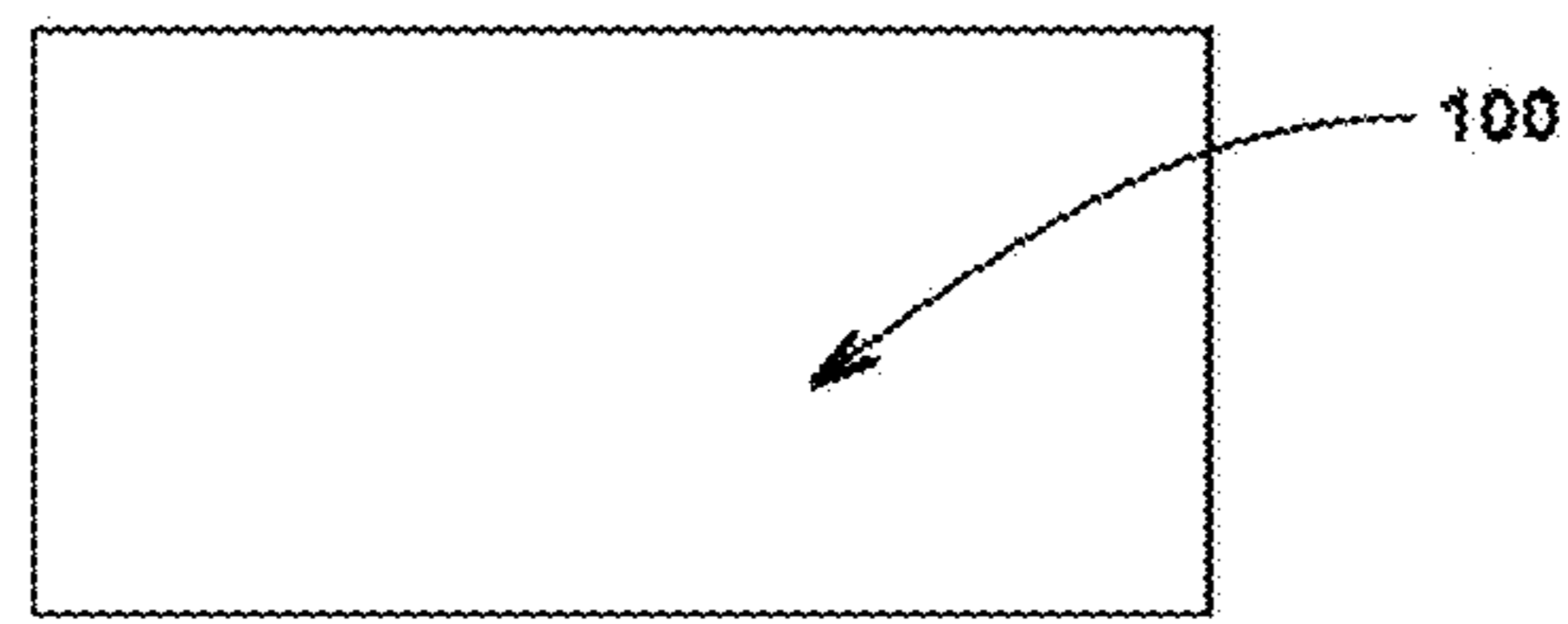


FIGURE 2

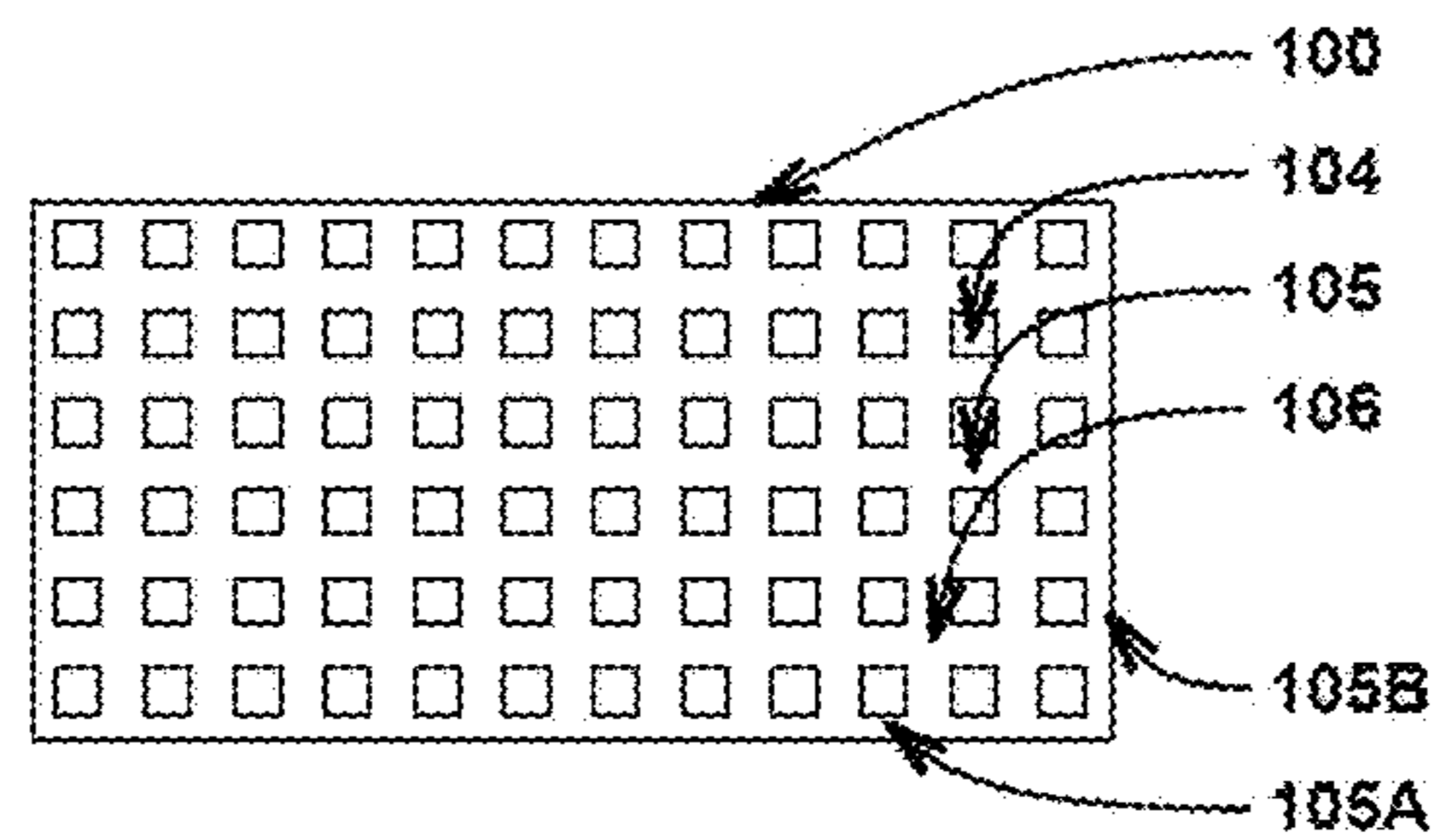


FIGURE 3

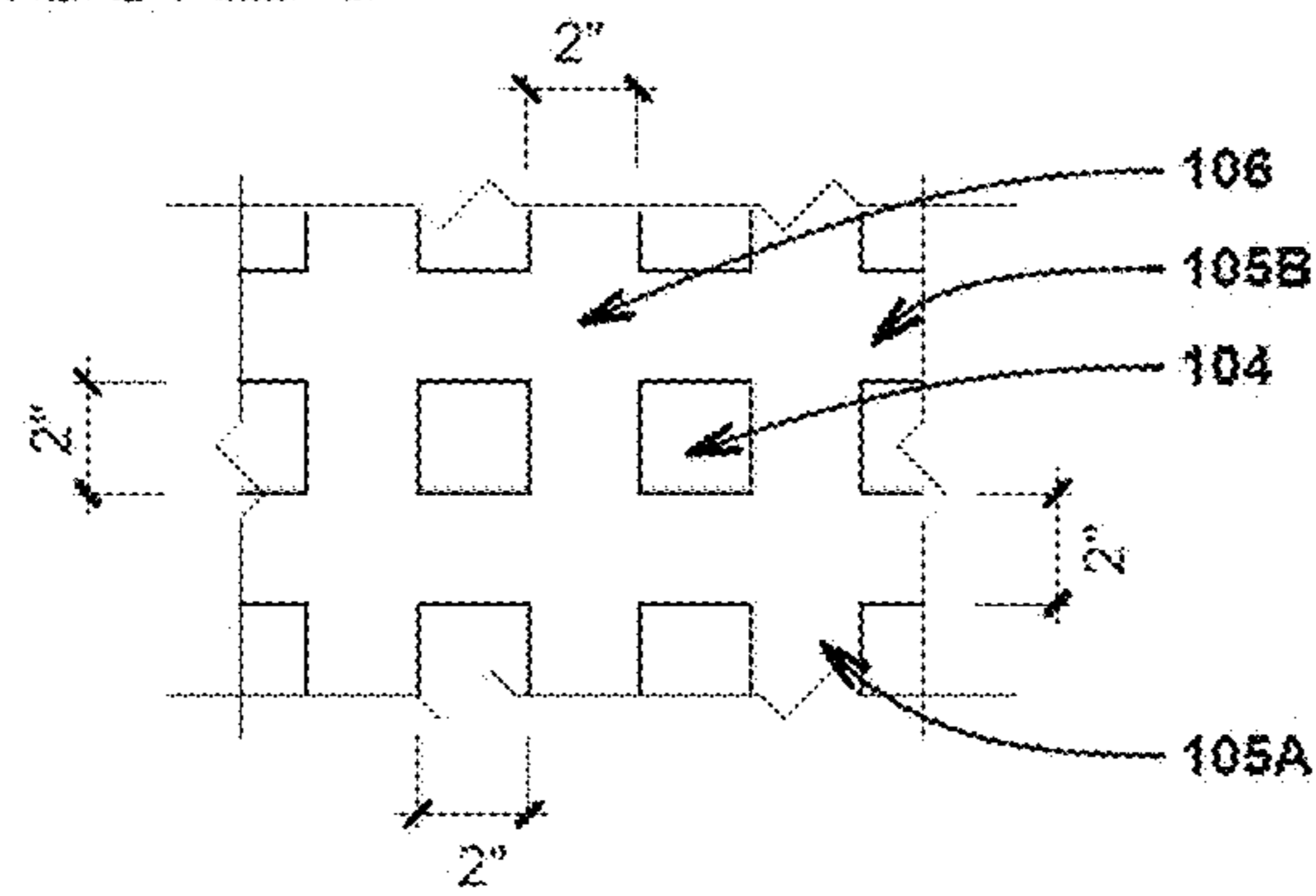


FIGURE 3A

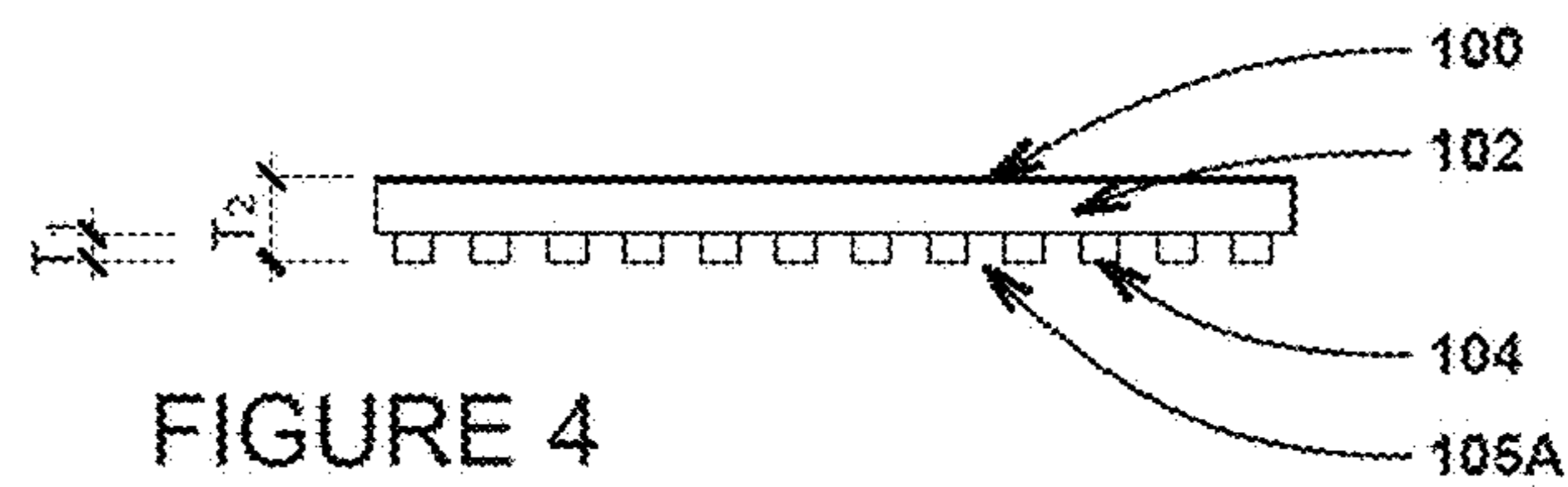


FIGURE 4

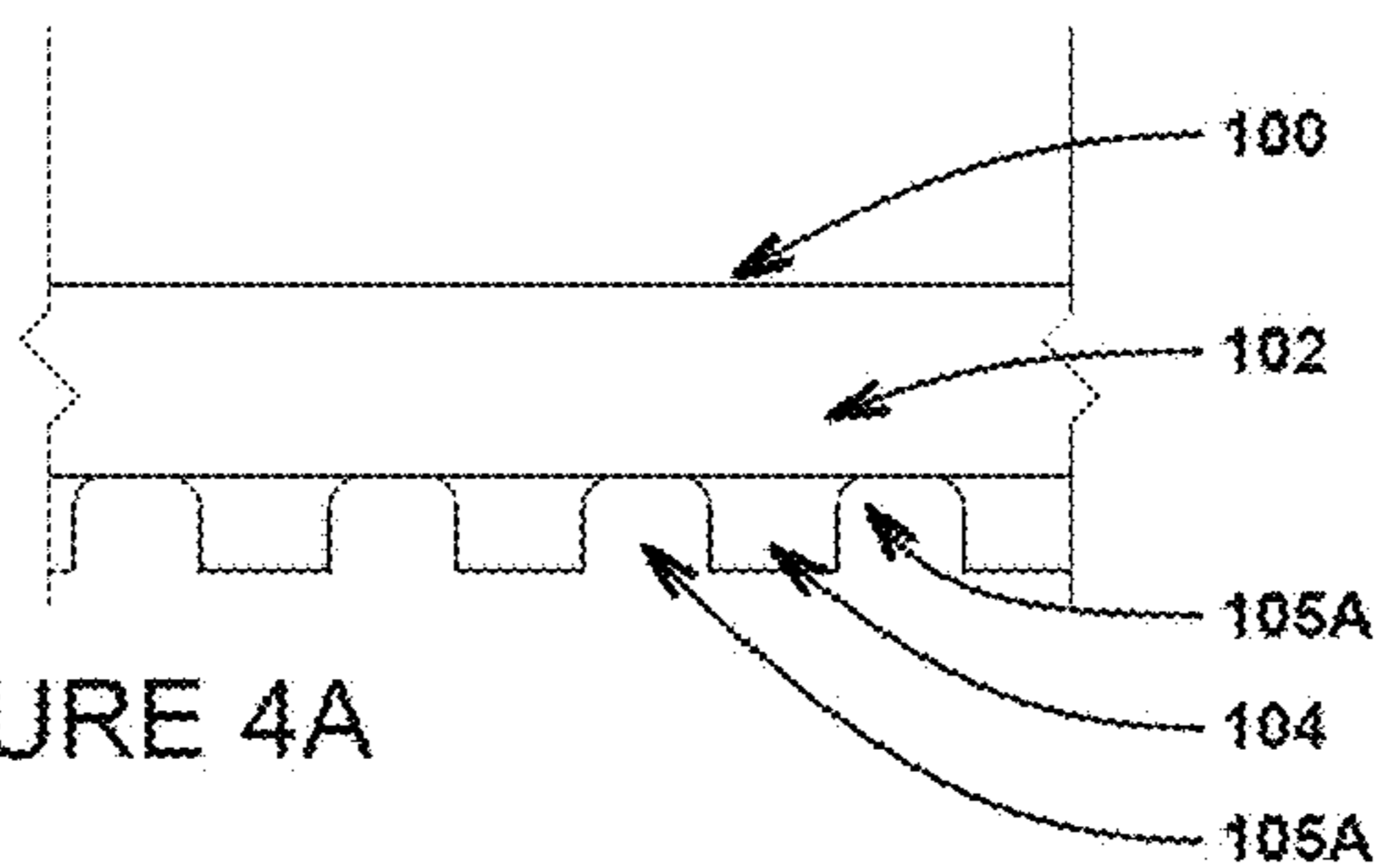


FIGURE 4A

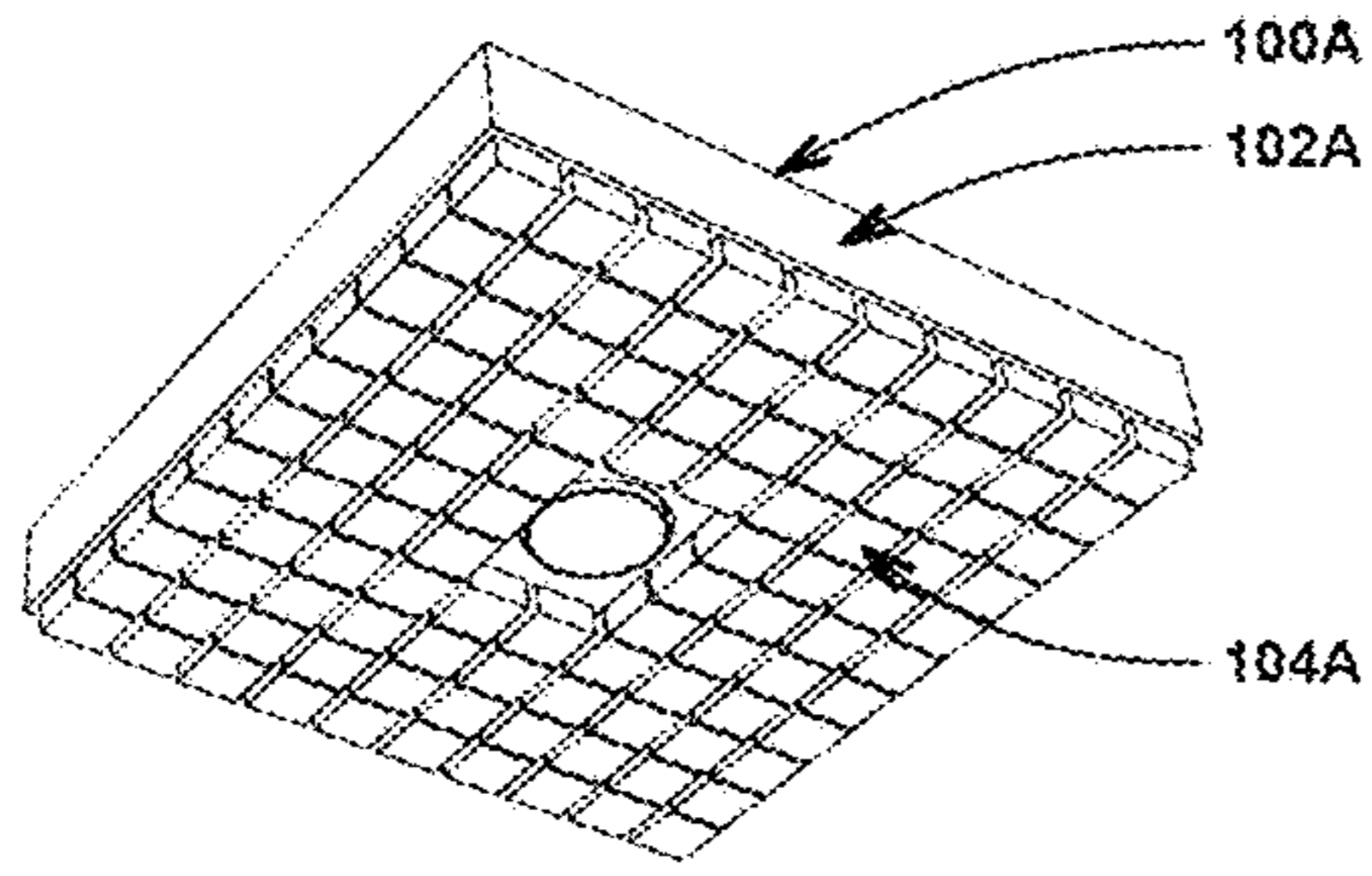


FIGURE 5A

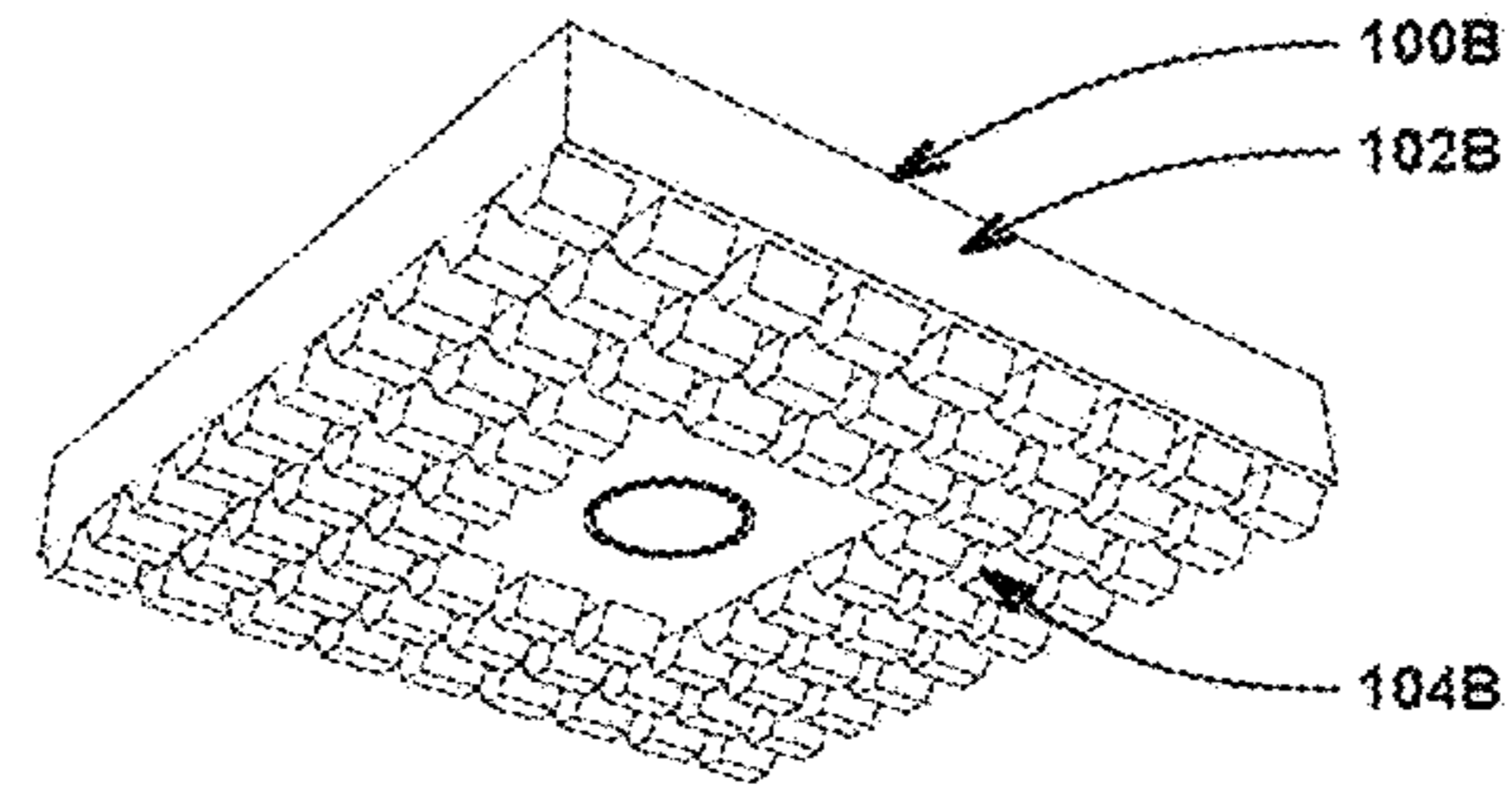


FIGURE 5B

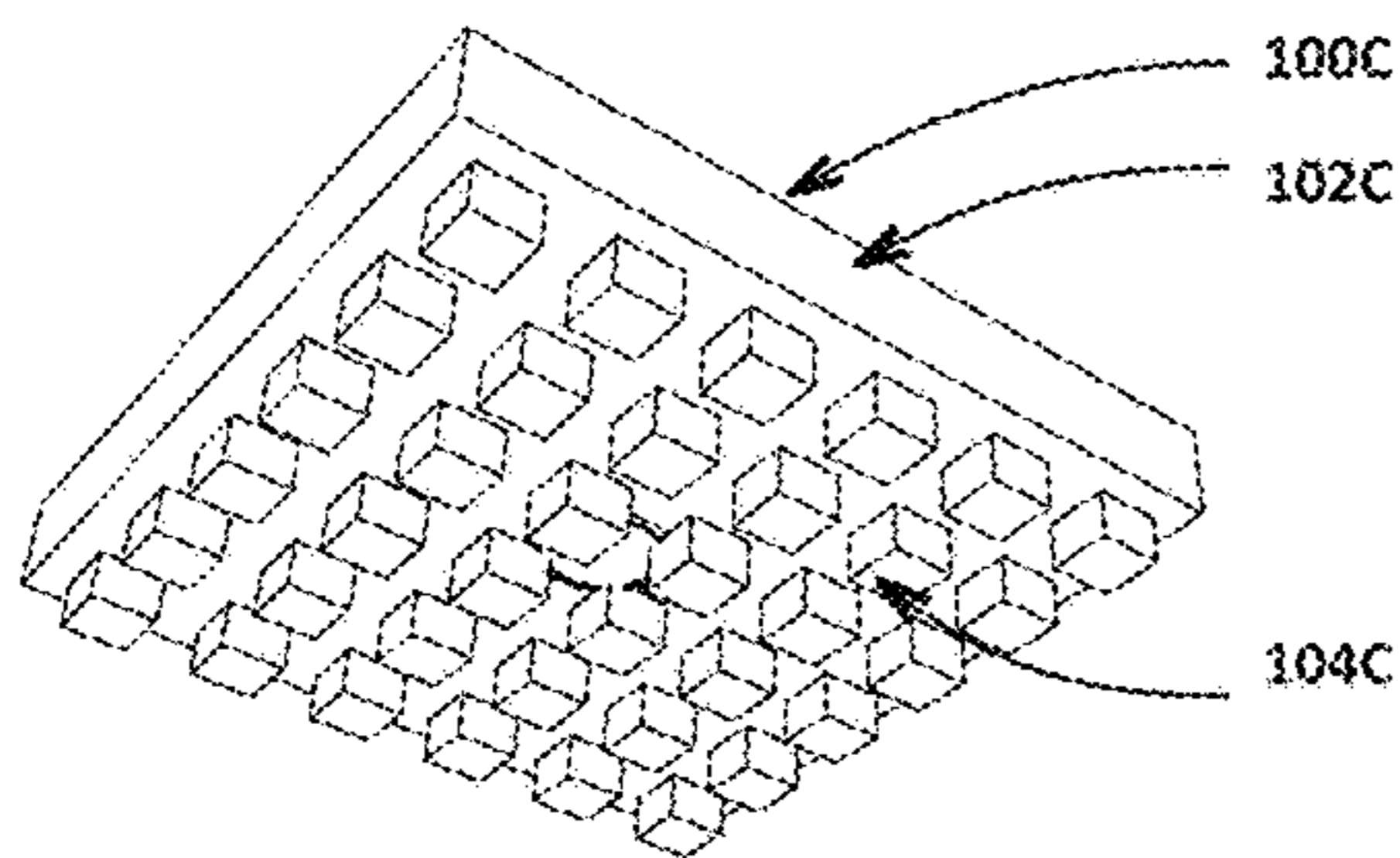


FIGURE 5C

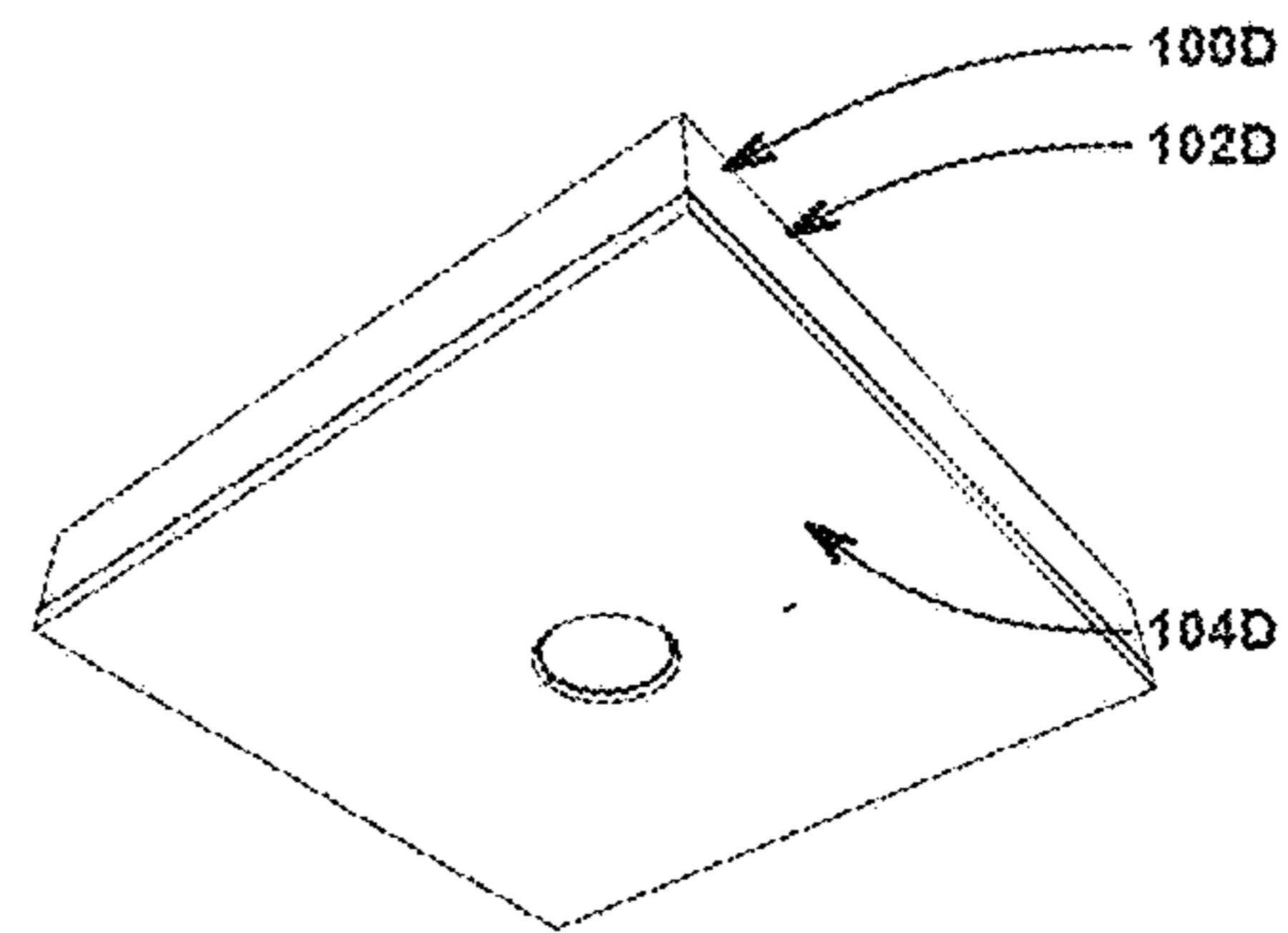


FIGURE 5D

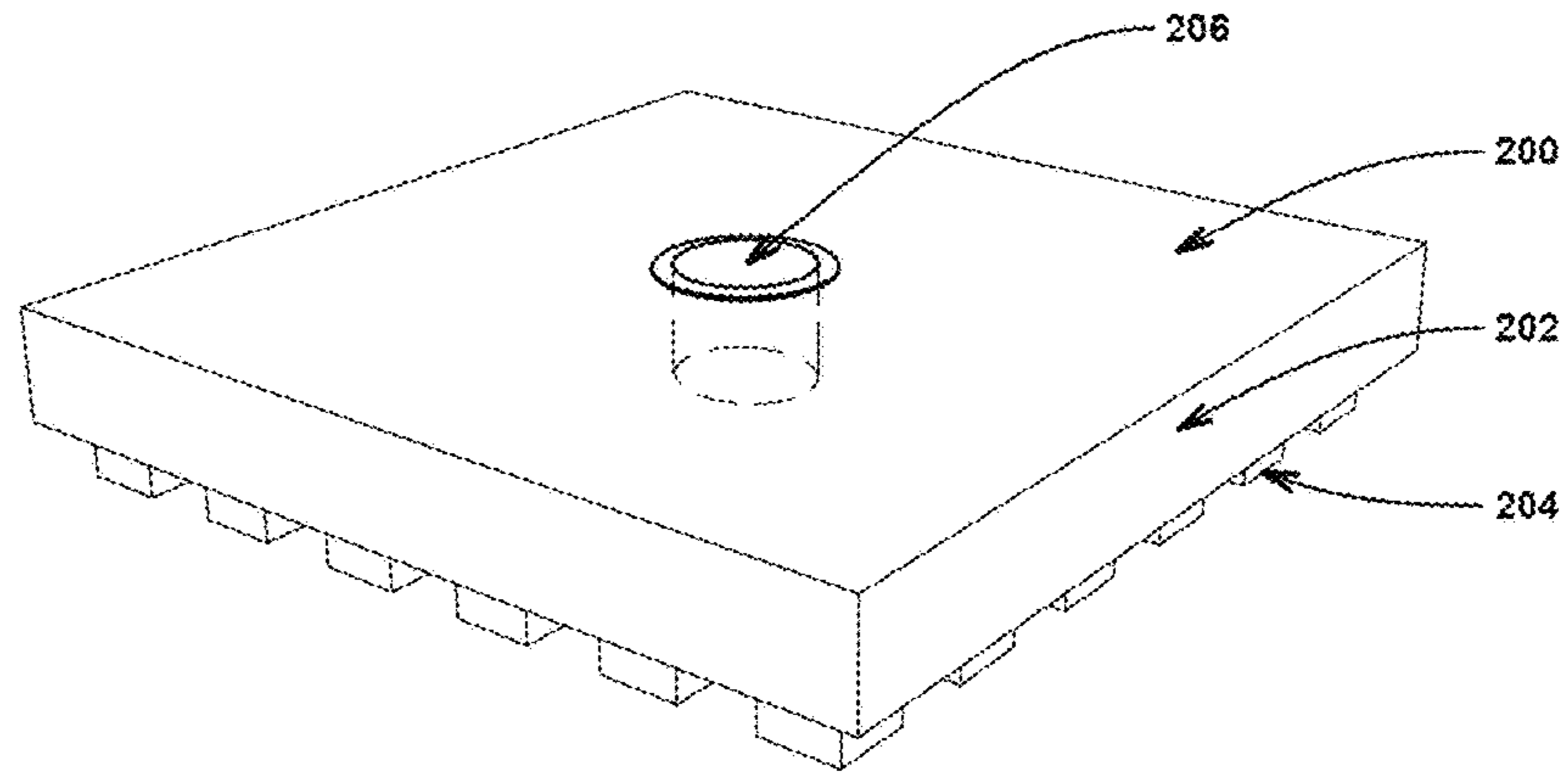


FIGURE 6

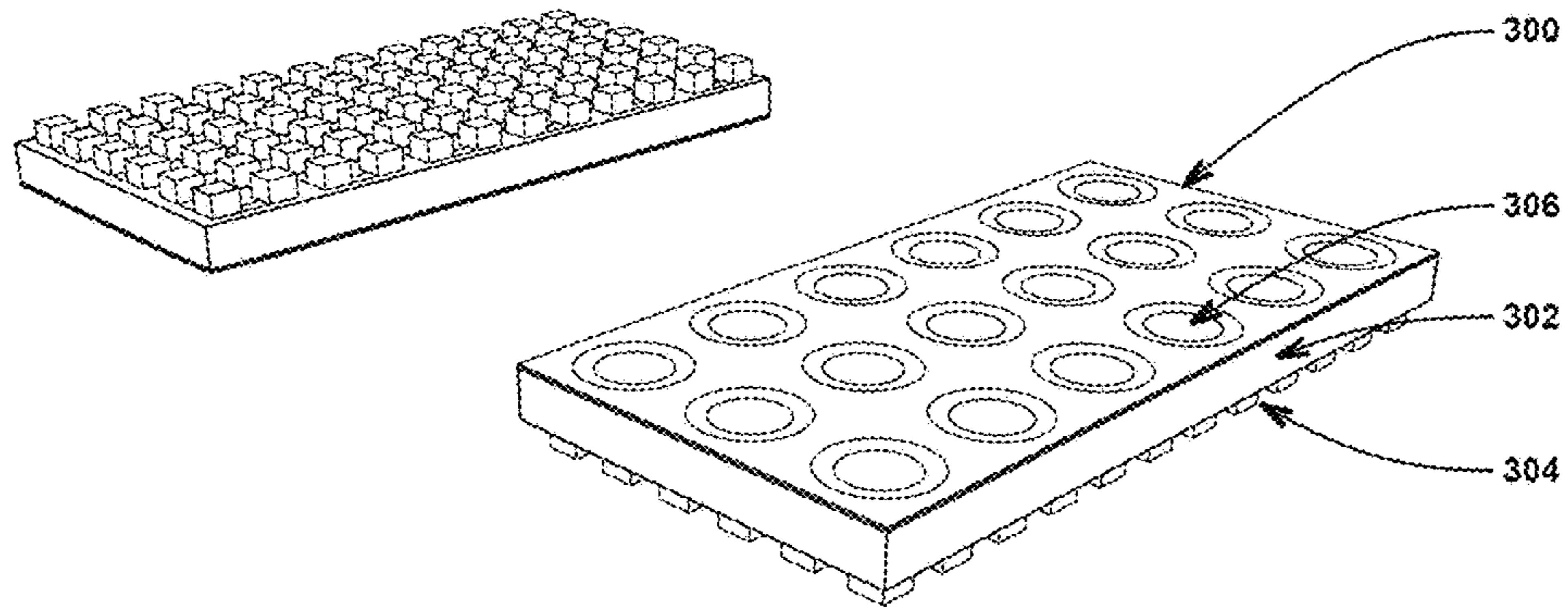


FIGURE 7

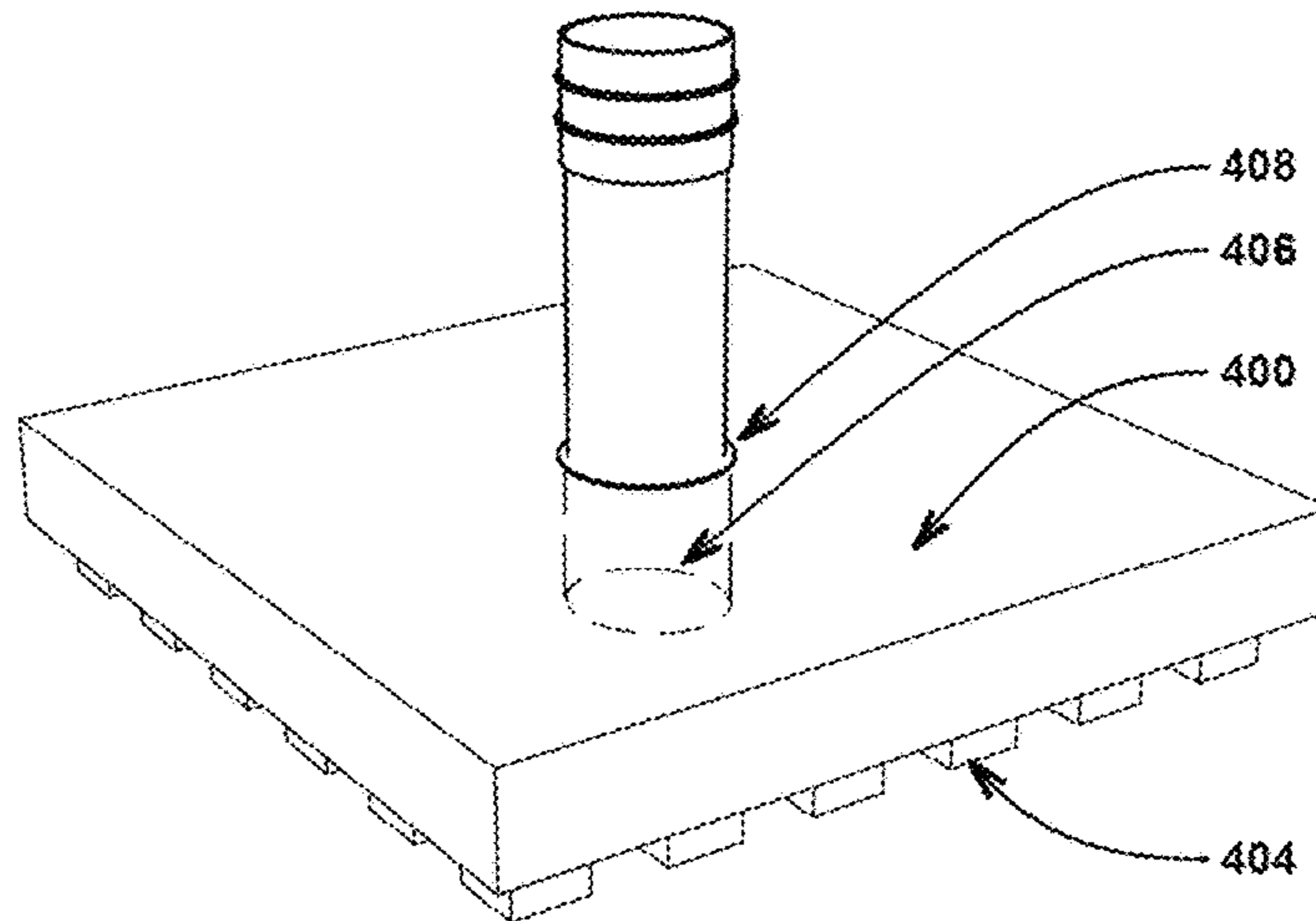


FIGURE 8

RADON GAS MITIGATION SYSTEMS AND APPARATUS

CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS

This application is a continuation of U.S. application Ser. No. 14/847,228 filed 8 Sep. 2015 now issued as U.S. Pat. No. 9,803,356, which is a continuation of PCT International Application No. PCT/CA2014/050198 filed 7 Mar. 2014, which claims priority from U.S. Application No. 61/775,203 filed 8 Mar. 2013. For purposes of the United States, this application claims the benefit under 35 U.S.C. § 119 of U.S. Application No. 61/775,203 filed 8 Mar. 2013, and entitled COMBINED SUB-SLAB RADON GAS MITIGATION & INSULATION PANELS which is hereby incorporated herein by reference for all purposes.

TECHNICAL FIELD

The invention relates to buildings and more specifically to systems and apparatus for preventing radon gas from accumulating in buildings.

BACKGROUND

Radon is a naturally-occurring radioactive gas created from the decay of uranium, which is found in rock, soil and water. When radon is created it normally dissipates into the atmosphere. However, buildings can trap radon where it can become concentrated enough to be a health hazard.

Different countries have different guidelines relating to the management of radon. Health Canada's guidelines provide that remedial measures should be undertaken in a dwelling whenever the average annual radon concentration exceeds 200 becquerels per cubic meter (200 Bq/m³) in the normal occupancy area. The US Environmental protection Agency guidelines for maximum exposure are 150 becquerels per cubic meter (150 Bq/m³).

Both the Canadian National Building Code and the US International Building Code have Radon mitigation requirements. Health Canada recommends that the construction of new dwellings should employ techniques that will minimize radon entry and will facilitate post-construction radon removal, should this subsequently prove necessary. One radon reduction method is Active Soil Depressurisation (ASD). ASD involves inserting a pipe through a hole drilled through a basement floor. A fan draws the radon gas from under the floor and pushes it outside.

A radon ventilation system (RVS) can be provided in new construction to prevent buildings from trapping radon. A RVS may be used in homes, apartments or other buildings. A RVS may be made by placing a layer of coarse gravel or perforated pipes underneath the basement slab and withdrawing air from the layer of coarse gravel or perforated pipes.

There are issues with using gravel to create an under-slab airflow layer. Gravel may be in limited supply or prohibitively expensive in the region where the building is being constructed. A gravel layer may not work depending on the gravel supply and installation procedure. Gravel may itself release radon gas. Relying on perforated piping to remove radon is prone to failure as radon may not migrate into the piping.

There is a need for effective, reliable and affordable systems for preventing the buildup of radon gas in dwellings and other buildings.

SUMMARY

This invention has a number of aspects. One aspect provides systems for radon mitigation. Another aspect provides apparatus which may be used as components of such systems. The present disclosure provides several embodiments, including the following:

Embodiment 1 provides a ventilation panel comprising a generally planar body having first and second opposed surfaces and a ventilation layer on the second surface of the body. The ventilation layer provides a two-dimensionally interconnected void and the ventilation panel has a load-bearing capacity in a transverse direction of at least 150 pounds per square foot (about 4.8 kPa).

Embodiment 2 provides a ventilation panel according to embodiment 1 wherein the ventilation layer comprises a plurality of support pads projecting from the second surface, the support pads spaced apart from one another to provide the interconnected void.

Embodiment 3 provides a ventilation panel according to embodiment 1 wherein the body comprises a thermally-insulating material.

Embodiment 4 provides a ventilation panel according to embodiment 3 wherein the thermally insulating material comprises a rigid foam.

Embodiment 5 provides a ventilation panel according to embodiment 4 wherein the rigid foam comprises polystyrene.

Embodiment 6 provides a ventilation panel according to any one of embodiments 3 to 5 wherein the ventilation layer comprises a plurality of support pads projecting from the second surface, the support pads spaced apart from one another to provide the interconnected void.

Embodiment 7 provides a ventilation panel according to embodiment 6 wherein the support pads are formed of the thermally insulating material.

Embodiment 8 provides a ventilation panel according to embodiment 7 wherein the support pads are integral with the body.

Embodiment 9 provides a ventilation panel according to any one of embodiments 1 through 7 wherein the interconnected void is provided by a plurality of interconnected channels.

Embodiment 10 provides a ventilation panel according to embodiment 9 wherein the channels have widths narrower than 3 inches.

Embodiment 11 provides a ventilation panel according to any one of embodiments 9 and 10 wherein the channels have widths exceeding one-eighth inch.

Embodiment 12 provides a ventilation panel according to any one of embodiments 9 to 11 wherein the channels comprise a first set of parallel channels arranged to intersect with channels of a second set of parallel channels.

Embodiment 13 provides a ventilation panel according to any one of embodiments 1 to 12 wherein the first and second surfaces are spaced apart from one another by a distance of 6 inches or less.

Embodiment 14 provides a ventilation panel according to any one of embodiments 2 and 6 wherein the support pads each have a length shorter than 2 inches.

Embodiment 15 provides a ventilation panel according to any one of embodiments 2, 6, and 14 wherein the support pads have a length longer than ½ inch.

Embodiment 16 provides a ventilation panel according to any one of embodiments 2, 6, 14, and 15 wherein the support

pads are spaced apart from one another in an array such that adjacent ones of the support pads are spaced apart by distances of 3 inches or less.

Embodiment 17 provides a ventilation panel according to any one of embodiments 2, 6, and 14 to 16 wherein adjacent ones of the support pads are spaced apart from one another by distances greater than one-eighth inch.

Embodiment 18 provides a ventilation panel according to any one of embodiments 2, 6, and 14 to 17 wherein the support pads comprise prisms, trapezoids, cubes or conical forms.

Embodiment 19 provides a ventilation panel according to any one of embodiments 1 to 18, wherein the insulating body and the ventilation layer are made from different materials.

Embodiment 20 provides a ventilation panel according to embodiment 19, wherein the ventilation layer comprises one or more of nylon, vinyl, polyvinyl chloride.

Embodiment 21 provides a ventilation panel as defined in any one of embodiments 19 and 20, wherein the ventilation layer comprises non-woven nylon or rock wool.

Embodiment 22 provides a ventilation panel according to any one of embodiments 1 to 21 wherein the volume of the interconnected void relative to the volume of the supporting pads is at between 5% to 80%.

Embodiment 23 provides a ventilation panel according to any one of embodiments 1 to 22 wherein the interconnected void has a volume that is at least 20% of a volume of the ventilation layer.

Embodiment 24 provides a ventilation panel according to any one of embodiments 1 to 23 wherein the interconnected void has a volume of at least 1¼ cubic inches per square foot of the panel.

Embodiment 25 provides a ventilation panel according to any one of embodiments 1 to 24 wherein the panel has an insulating value of at least R8.

Embodiment 26 provides a ventilation panel according to embodiment 25 wherein the panel has an insulating value of R6 to R14.

Embodiment 27 provides a ventilation panel according to any one of embodiments 1 to 26 comprising at least one knockout configured to be removable to provide a ventilation opening through the body and into the interconnected void.

Embodiment 28 provides a ventilation panel according to any one of embodiments 1 to 27 comprising an aperture extending through the body to the interconnected void and a collar sealed to the aperture, the collar comprising a fitting on the first side of the body, the fitting configured for coupling to a ventilation conduit.

Embodiment 29 provides a building construction comprising a panel according to any one of embodiments 1 to 28 arranged with the ventilation layer beneath the body, a concrete slab poured on top of the panel, and a ventilation system connected to withdraw air from the interconnected void.

Embodiment 30 provides a building construction according to embodiment 29 wherein the panel comprises an aperture, and the ventilation system comprises a collar fitting extending through the concrete slab and connected to draw air through the aperture.

Embodiment 31 provides a building construction according to embodiment 30 comprising an exhaust pipe inserted through the collar fitting.

Embodiment 32 provides a building construction according to embodiment 31 wherein the exhaust pipe comprises a ventilation stack extending to a vent located outside the building.

Embodiment 33 provides a building construction according to any one of embodiments 29 to 32 comprising an impervious barrier between the panel and the concrete slab.

Embodiment 34 provides a building construction as defined in embodiment 33, wherein the impervious barrier comprises a polyethylene barrier.

Embodiment 35 provides a building construction as defined in any one of embodiments 31 and 32, further comprising a fan operatively connected to the exhaust pipe wherein the fan actively removes gases from the interconnected void.

Embodiment 36 provides a building construction as defined in any one of embodiments 30 to 32 and 35, comprising a sump pit located under the aperture.

Embodiment 37 provides a ventilation panel comprising a generally planar body of a closed cell foam material having first and second opposed surfaces and a ventilation layer on the second surface of the body. The ventilation layer provides a two-dimensionally interconnected void.

Embodiment 38 provides a ventilation panel according to embodiment 37 wherein the ventilation layer comprises a plurality of support pads projecting from the second surface, the support pads spaced apart from one another to provide the interconnected void.

Embodiment 39 provides a ventilation panel according to embodiment 38 wherein the support pads are formed of the closed cell foam material.

Embodiment 40 provides a ventilation panel according to any one of embodiments 38 and 39 wherein the support pads are formed integrally with the body.

Embodiment 41 provides a ventilation panel according to any one of embodiments 37 to 40 wherein the closed cell foam material comprises a polystyrene foam.

Embodiment 42 provides a ventilation panel according to any one of embodiments 37 to 41 wherein the interconnected void is provided by a plurality of interconnected channels.

Embodiment 43 provides a ventilation panel according to embodiment 42 wherein the channels comprise first and second sets of set of intersecting channels

Embodiment 44 provides a ventilation panel according to embodiment 43 wherein the channels of the first set of channels are parallel to one another and the channels of the second set of channels are parallel to one another.

Embodiment 45 provides a ventilation panel according to any one of embodiments 42 to 44 wherein the channels have widths narrower than 3 inches.

Embodiment 46 provides a ventilation panel according to any one of embodiments 42 to 45 wherein the channels have widths exceeding one-eighth inch.

Embodiment 47 provides a ventilation panel according to any one of embodiments 37 to 46 wherein the first and second surfaces are spaced apart from one another by a distance of 6 inches or less.

Embodiment 48 provides a ventilation panel according to any one of embodiments 37 to 47 wherein the volume of the interconnected void relative to the volume of the supporting pads is in the range of 5% to 80%.

Embodiment 49 provides a ventilation panel according to any one of embodiments 37 to 48 wherein the interconnected void has a volume that is at least 20% of a volume of the ventilation layer.

5

Embodiment 50 provides a ventilation panel according to any one of embodiments 37 to 49 wherein the interconnected void has a volume of at least 1¼ cubic inches per square foot of the panel.

Embodiment 51 provides a ventilation panel according to any one of embodiments 37 to 50 wherein the panel has an insulating value of at least R8.

Embodiment 52 provides a ventilation panel according to embodiment 51 wherein the panel has an insulating value of R6 to R14.

Embodiment 53 provides a ventilation panel according to any one of embodiments 37 to 52 comprising at least one knockout configured to be removable to provide a ventilation opening through the body and into the interconnected void.

Embodiment 54 provides a ventilation panel according to any one of embodiments 37 to 53 comprising an aperture extending through the body to the interconnected void and a collar sealed to the aperture, the collar comprising a fitting on the first side of the body, the fitting configured for coupling to a ventilation conduit.

Embodiment 55 provides a ventilation panel according to any one of embodiments 37 to 54, wherein the insulating body and the ventilation layer are made from different materials.

Embodiment 56 provides a ventilation panel according to any one of embodiments 37 to 55, wherein the ventilation layer comprises one or more of nylon, vinyl, polyvinyl chloride.

Embodiment 57 provides a ventilation panel as defined in any one of embodiments 37 to 56, wherein the ventilation layer comprises non-woven nylon or rock wool.

Embodiment 58 provides a building construction comprising a panel according to any one of embodiments 37 to 57 arranged with the ventilation layer beneath the body, a concrete slab on top of the panel, and a ventilation system connected to withdraw air from the interconnected void.

Embodiment 59 provides a building construction according to embodiment 58 wherein the panel comprises an aperture, and the ventilation system comprises a collar fitting extending through the concrete slab and connected to permit air to flow through the aperture.

Embodiment 60 provides a building construction according to embodiment 59 further comprising an exhaust pipe coupled to the collar fitting.

Embodiment 61 provides a building construction according to embodiment 60 wherein the exhaust pipe comprises a ventilation stack extending outside the building.

Embodiment 62 provides a building construction according to any one of embodiments 58 to 61 comprising an impervious barrier between the panel and the concrete slab.

Embodiment 63 provides a building construction according to embodiment 62, wherein the impervious barrier comprises a polyethylene barrier.

Embodiment 64 provides a building construction according to any one of embodiments 59 to 63 comprising a fan operatively connected to draw air from the interconnected void through the aperture.

Embodiment 65 provides a building construction as defined in any one of embodiments 59 to 64, comprising a sump pit located under the aperture.

Further aspects and example embodiments are illustrated in the accompanying drawings and/or described in the following description.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

The accompanying drawings illustrate non-limiting example embodiments of the invention.

6

FIG. 1 shows an example radon ventilation system in a building.

FIG. 1A shows a partially schematic detailed view of a construction that includes a panel underlying and supporting a slab.

FIG. 2 is a top plan view of an example sub-slab ventilation panel.

FIG. 3 is a bottom plan view of the FIG. 2 panel.

FIG. 3A is a magnified view of a section of FIG. 3.

FIG. 4 is a side elevation view of the FIG. 2 panel.

FIG. 4A is an expanded cross-sectional view of a panel showing an example channel profile.

FIG. 5A is a bottom elevation view of an example insulating ventilation panel showing having prismatic support pads.

FIG. 5B is a bottom elevation view of an example insulating ventilation panel having trapezoidal support pads.

FIG. 5C is a bottom elevation view of an example insulating ventilation panel having cube-like support pads.

FIG. 5D is a bottom elevation view of a further example insulating ventilation panel having a supporting air permeable layer beneath an insulating body.

FIG. 6 is a top elevation view of an embodiment of the insulating ventilation panel showing a vent conduit.

FIG. 7 is a top elevation view of an embodiment of the insulating ventilation panel showing a plurality of vent knockouts.

FIG. 8 is a top elevation view of an embodiment of the insulating ventilation panel showing a collar fitting.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF EXAMPLE EMBODIMENTS

Throughout the following description, specific details are set forth in order to provide a more thorough understanding of the invention. However, the invention may be practiced without these particulars. In other instances, well known elements have not been shown or described in detail to avoid unnecessarily obscuring the invention. Accordingly, the specification and drawings are to be regarded in an illustrative, rather than a restrictive sense.

FIG. 1 depicts building 10 having a basement area 12. Basement area 12 comprises foundation walls 14, 16 and basement slab 18. If building 10 is in an area where radon is present, radon gas from the soil under and surrounding building 10 may infiltrate into basement area 12 and may subsequently accumulate to unhealthy levels in building 10, especially in basement area 12.

Building 10 has a radon ventilation system 20. Radon ventilation system 20 comprises panels 21 that underlie slab 18. Panels 21 support slab 18 and provide an airflow layer 24 under slab 18. Panels 21 also optionally but advantageously provide thermal insulation on the underside of slab 18. In the illustrated embodiment, panels 21 provide an insulation layer 22 between slab 18 and airflow layer 24. Thus, in the illustrated embodiment, panels 21 provide a supporting substrate for slab 18, provide thermal insulation under slab 18 and also provide an airflow layer which permits depressurization under slab 18 to prevent the entry of radon into building 10 from the underlying soil. The airflow layer may also optionally but advantageously function as a capillary break to dissipate groundwater pressure and facilitate its drainage. A water drainage system not shown may be provided to withdraw any water that enters airflow layer 24.

Airflow layer 24 permits air containing radon gas to travel freely in two dimensions under slab 18. One or more vent

conduits 26 are coupled to airflow layer 24 and provide routes to draw air containing radon gas through vent conduit 26 into vent stack 28 to exit building 10 through exhaust point 30. The flow of air from airflow layer 24 through vent stack 28 may be driven passively. For example, air carrying radon gas may be caused to flow by a natural stack effect created by the positioning of vent stack 28 and exhaust point 30. In addition or in the alternative, the flow of air from airflow layer 24 out vent stack 28 may be actively driven, for example, a fan 29 in vent conduit 26 may exhaust air from airflow layer 24. Some embodiments provide active depressurization wherein air is withdrawn from airflow layer 24 at a rate such that an air pressure within airflow layer 24 is lower than an air pressure in basement 12.

In the illustrated embodiment, panels 21 are also provided on outsides of foundation walls 14, 16 below grade. Panels 21 provide insulation and additionally provide airflow passages from which radon gas can be diverted before it enters building 10. Vertical panels 21 arranged around the outside of a foundation may be arranged to provide an airflow layer that vents passively at the upper edges of panels 21 to allow radon to dissipate into the atmosphere. The airflow layer of vertical panels 21 may additionally provide a capillary break to dissipate groundwater pressure and facilitate its drainage. A perimeter drainage system may be arranged below the lower edges of vertical panels 21 to drain water from the airflow layer provided by vertical panels 21.

A sump pit 32 may optionally be provided below vent conduit 26 to prevent blockage of vent conduit 26 by water or other materials. Other under-slab drainage may optionally be provided.

FIG. 1A is a partially schematic detailed view of a construction that includes a panel 21 underlying and supporting a slab 18. This embodiment includes an impervious barrier 33 between panels 21 and slab 18. The impervious barrier may, for example, comprise a membrane such as a polyethylene sheet. In a typical application, barrier 33 may comprise a 6 mm thick polyethylene barrier lapped and sealed between insulation layer 22 and slab 18.

FIGS. 2-4 depict an example sub-slab panel 100 that may be used as a panel 21. Panel 100 provides an airflow layer 24 which is made up by a plurality of support pads 104 that are defined between airflow channels 105 which collectively provide an interconnected void 106. Interconnected void 106 is configured such that airflow between two points in void 106 can occur through multiple paths. Thus, isolated blockages of one or more channels 105 are unlikely to prevent air from reaching a vent conduit 26 (not shown). In the embodiments illustrated in FIGS. 2 to 4, channels 105 include a first set of channels 105A that intersect with channels 105B of a second set of channels.

A panel may have any suitable size. In some non-limiting embodiments, panels like panel 100 or any other embodiment is rectangular and has sides in the range of 1 to 12 feet in length. For example, panels as described herein may have dimensions of 4 feet by eight feet for some applications. It is convenient but not mandatory for panels as described herein to have overall length and width dimensions that are multiples of a basic unit used in construction such as multiples of 6 or 12 inches for construction based on imperial measurements or multiples of 10, 20, 50 or 100 centimeters for construction based on metric measurements.

In the illustrated embodiment channels 105 terminate at spaced-apart locations along each side of panel 100 such that two or more panels 100 may be abutted to provide a continuous airflow layer. While it is not mandatory, it is convenient for channels 105A to be parallel to one another

and to make channels 105B parallel to one another. In such embodiments, support pads may be square, rectangular or parallelogram-shaped. In one embodiment as shown, for example, in FIGS. 3 and 3A, interconnected void 106 is formed by crossing perpendicular channels 105A and 105B. Channels 105A, 105B may, for example, form a waffle or grid pattern to an appropriate depth over the entire surface of panel 100. Support pads of other shapes may be provided in alternative embodiments. For example, support pads may be round, oval-shaped, triangular, etc.

A wide range of other configurations for the channels are possible. For example, channels 105 could radiate outwardly from one or more nodes, channels 105 could follow curving paths etc. Where channels 105 include channels that are parallel to one another it is not mandatory that the channels run parallel to edges of the panel. For example, the channels could run at a non-parallel, non-perpendicular angle to an edge of the panel. The channels could, for example, run at an angle in the range of 15 to 75 degrees to an edge of the panel. In embodiments where the panel comprises sets of intersecting channels there could be two or more sets of intersecting channels. For example some embodiments may have three sets of intersecting channels. The three sets of intersecting channels may define support pads that have triangular shapes.

In some embodiments the insulating layer of panel 100 (or other layer supporting support pads 104) projects outwardly past support pads 104 along the peripheral edges of the panel 100 such that void 106 can be continuous between abutting panels 100 even if channels 105 on one panel 100 are not aligned with corresponding channels 105 on the abutting panel 100.

FIG. 3A is a magnified view of a section of the panel 100 of FIG. 3 depicting support pads 104, interconnected void 106, and channels 105A, 105B. The dimensions indicated in FIG. 3A are illustrative only and may be varied. FIG. 4 is a side elevation view of panel 100.

The widths, depths and cross-sectional shapes of channels 105 may be varied. In some embodiments, channels 105 have cross-sectional areas such that the total volume of interconnected void 106 is in the range of 20% to 80% of the volume of the layer containing channels 105. In some embodiments, the total volume of interconnected void 106 occupies more than 20% or 30% of the volume of the layer containing channels 105. The layer containing channels 105 may have a total volume equal to an area of the panel multiplied by the depth of channels 105. In some embodiments the interconnected void has a volume of at least 1¼ cubic inches per square foot of the panel.

The widths and depths of channels 105 may be chosen based on various factors including:

- achieving a desired volume for void 106;
- maintaining an area of support pads 104 sufficient to support slab 18 and its designed loading with a suitable safety factor;
- maintaining a desired insulation value;
- providing a panel that is strong enough to maintain its integrity in reasonable handling prior to installation and during pouring of slab 18; and
- achieving a free flow of air through void 106.

Some of these design factors will depend on the properties of the material from which panel 100 is made and/or on the overall thickness of panel 100. For specific applications a panel may be custom-engineered. Factors such as the width of channels, the area of bearing surfaces (e.g. support pads) the depths of channels, the properties of the material of which the panel is made and the like may be determined

based on design parameters such as one or more of: the required load bearing capacity, the properties of underlying soil, the usage of the building, the rate at which radon is produced at the location of the building, etc.

In an example embodiment, panel **100** has an overall thickness of 4 inches (about 10 cm) and channels **105** have a depth of about 1 inch (about 2½ cm). Channels **105** may, for example, have depths in the range of about ¾ inch to about 2 inches. In some embodiments, channels **105** penetrate in the range of about ¼ to about ½ of the overall thickness of panel **100**.

Making channels **105** not too wide, e.g. less than 3 inches or so, can tend to make panel **100** better able to withstand handling during installation and pouring of slab **18**. In some embodiments, channels **105** have widths in the range of about ¼ inch (about ¼ cm) to about 3 inches (about 7½ cm). In an example embodiment (see e.g. FIG. 5C) channels **105A-C**, **105B-C** have widths W_C of about 2 inches. It is not mandatory that all of channels **105** have the same widths or that the width of any one channel **105** remain constant along its length.

Forming channels **105** to have cross-sectional shapes such that the corners formed at the intersections of channels **105** and the surface of panel **100** are curved rather than sharp can be advantageous in enhancing air flow, reducing noise from air flow, preserving the appearance of panel **100** during handling and/or reducing the likelihood that small chunks of the material of panel **100** could break off during installation. FIG. 4A is an expanded cross-sectional view through a set of channels **105** which have a rounded cross-sectional profile.

Channels **105** may have smooth walls to facilitate airflow. Such smooth walls may, for example, be formed by extrusion, hot-wire cutting etc.

The dimensions of support pads **104** may vary. Where a panel **100** is designed to support a certain loading each area of the panel should have enough support pads **104** with a sufficient area to support the desired loading without exceeding a bearing capacity of the soil and without exceeding the strength of the material of support pads **104**. In many cases this is not overly limiting since properly compacted soil at a building site will typically have a maximum loading well in excess of the loading specified for a basement floor. For example, for some applications a panel **100** may be designed to support a loading of about 300-600 lb/sq feet when installed on compacted soil that can support a loading of, for example, 3000 pounds per square foot. In some embodiments panels as described in any of the example embodiments herein provide a load-bearing capacity in a transverse direction of at least 150 pounds per square foot (about 4.8 kPa)

As shown in FIG. 4 an example embodiment of a panel has support pads **104** which have a thickness dimension T_1 of about ½ inch to 2 inches (corresponding to channels of a depth T_1). FIG. 3A shows example support pads **104** which have a width dimension W and a length dimension L of about 2 inches.

Support pads **104** may be formed of the same material as the rest of panel **100** or a different material. Physical properties of the material of panel **100** may be selected for compatibility with the conditions under slab **18**, to provide desired load-carrying ability, and to provide other desired characteristics such as a desired insulating value. In some embodiments, panel **100** comprises a thermally-insulating material and support pads **104** are also made of the thermally-insulating material. In some embodiments, panels **100** are made of closed-cell foam materials. Example materials

from which panel **100** may be fabricated include thermally-insulating materials such as expanded polystyrene foam, extruded polystyrene foam, and soy foam. In some embodiments the material of panel **100** is a material, which may be a foam material, having a minimum compressive strength exceeding 10 psi (pounds per square inch). In some embodiments the minimum compressive strength of the material of a panel **100** is at least 20, 30, 40 or 60 or more psi.

Panel **100** may be constructed to provide a desired insulating R-value. Considerations such as the environment or legislative requirements may influence the desired R-value. A desired R-value may be achieved by varying the thickness T_2 of a continuous layer **100A** of panel **100** from which support pads **104** project. In some embodiments, panels **100** provide an R-value in the range of 6 to 20, for example an R-value of 12.

A panel **100** may be fabricated by any of a wide variety of methods. In one method material is removed from a sheet of insulating material (e.g. by cutting) to form channels **105** in a crossing pattern to an appropriate depth. In another example method, an insulating ventilation panel **100** is made by extruding or casting an insulating foam material into a mold which is shaped to form channels **105**. In another example method a panel is made by attaching support pads or a layer of material that has been shaped to provide support pads or a layer of a material that otherwise provides an interconnected void is attached to an insulating panel. Another method may create a insulating ventilation panel **100** by first extruding or casting or otherwise forming support pads **104** with material such as nylon, vinyl, or polyvinyl chloride and then fastening support pads **104** to the bottom of an insulating body **102**.

In some embodiments, panels **100** have formed in them knockouts at one or more locations for receiving vent conduits. An installer may remove a knockout at a location at which it is desired to install a vent conduit and then mate a vent conduit to the aperture so-formed in panel **100**. FIG. 7 shows an example panel **300** comprising a plurality of exhaust vent knockouts **306**. Exhaust vent knockouts **306** are removable sections of the insulating body **302** and optionally removable sections of support pads **304**. An installer can select the location of a vent conduit by removing out one of the exhaust vent knockouts **306**. Multiple vent conduits can be created if desired by removing multiple exhaust vent knockouts **306**. As an alternative to using knockouts **306**, an installer may cut a hole through a panel **100** at a location desired for a vent using, for example, as suitably-sized hole saw, a hand saw, knife or the like. In some embodiments, a panel **100** includes markings to indicate suitable locations for making vent openings through the panel.

In some embodiments, differently-configured venting panels are provided. Such venting panels may be supplied with a venting aperture pre-formed, one or more knockouts for venting apertures, or a venting conduit already sealed in place. In such embodiments a venting panel may be placed at location(s) at which it is desired to vent void **106**.

In some embodiments the venting panels are smaller than other panels **100**. For example, panels **100** may be rectangular having a length longer than a width. Venting panels for use with such panels **100** may have a longest dimension equal to the width of panels **100**. Such venting panels may, for example, be square or rectangular. Various example venting panels are illustrated in FIGS. 5A through 5D.

The example venting panels of FIGS. 5A through 5D have various alternative arrangements of channels and support pads. Regular panels **100** may also use such arrangements of

channels and support pads. FIGS. 5A, 5B, and 5C show example insulating ventilation panels 100A, 100B, and 100C, respectively. The airflow layer of insulating ventilation panels 100A, 100B, and 100C are similar to panel 100 except that support pads 104A, 104B and 104C have different forms and dimensions. The figures depict that support pads 104 may be shaped as prisms 104A, trapezoids 104B or cubes 104C. In other example embodiments, support pads comprise truncated conical forms

FIG. 5D depicts a further embodiment of the insulating ventilation panel 100D. In this embodiment, panel 100D comprise an insulating body 102D (such as a sheet of a rigid insulation) and an air permeable layer 104D. Insulating body 102D and air permeable layer 104D may be fastened together in any suitable manner. Air permeable layer 104D may be made of material such as non-woven nylon, rock wool or other similar breathable material capable of supporting the expected loads plus an appropriate safety factor while allowing relatively unrestricted airflow.

A panel as illustrated in FIG. 5A may be made, for example, by milling or sawing channels 105 to provide support pads 104A between the channels. A panel as illustrated in FIG. 5B may be made, for example as a composite in which support pads 104B are made of a different material than the body of the panel. For example, the support pads may be made of PVC or nylon or vinyl while the body is made of a closed-cell foam. A panel as illustrated in FIG. 5C may be made, for example, by moulding or casting. A panel as shown in FIG. 5D may be made, for example, by attaching the ventilation layer to the body. These examples of fabrication methods are non-limiting examples only.

FIG. 6 depicts an example insulating ventilation panel 200 comprising an insulating body 202 and support pads 204. In addition, insulating ventilation panel 200 has vent conduit 206. Vent conduit 206 extends through insulating body 202. In some embodiments support pads 204 adjacent to vent conduit 206 may be absent to permit greater airflow and decreased chances vent conduit 206 is blocked. In other embodiments, there may be more than one vent conduit 206. Additional vent conduits allow radon-containing air to be vented vent from multiple exits.

FIG. 8 shows an example insulating ventilation panel 400. A collar fitting 408 is connected to vent conduit 406. Collar fitting 408 can be mounted on the top or bottom of vent conduit 406. In some embodiments of insulating ventilation panel 400, collar fitting 408 is cast into vent conduit 406. Collar fitting 408 can be, for example made of ABS, PVC, plastic or metal and may be configured to be coupled to conventional plumbing or venting piping. In some embodiments support pads 404 are provided.

Panels 100 may be used in construction by preparing a layer of compacted soil to receive a slab. The soil may be as-found at the building site, gravel, or the like. It is not required that the soil have any specific permeability to air since a highly-permeable two-dimensionally interconnected void is provided by the panels themselves. Any desired sub-slab features such as sumps, sub-slab water-drainage etc. may be installed at this stage. After this has been done, panels 100 may be laid directly on the soil with the air-permeable layer down and support pads (if the embodiment of panels being used has support pads) in contact with the soil. Panels 100 are installed abutting against one another such that their airflow layers provide a continuous two-dimensionally connected void between panels 100 and the underlying soil. Panels 100 may be cut to fit the area of the proposed slab. One or more vent openings connected to the interconnected void are provided. This may be done by any

one or more of: cutting a hole of a desired size in a panel 100 at the location of a desired vent opening and installing a collar to interface to the hole; removing a pre-formed knockout at the desired location and installing a collar to interface to the resulting hole; placing a venting panel having a pre-installed collar at the desired vent location etc.

A barrier layer is provided on top of the panels. In some embodiments the panels are sufficiently impermeable that a barrier layer may be provided by sealing strips of a suitable material along the joints between abutting panels 100. In some embodiments a barrier layer such as a polyethylene sheet is applied over panels 100 (suitably lapped and sealed at any joints). After the barrier layer has been applied a concrete slab may be poured. The venting collar(s) may be connected to suitable ventilation systems.

Panels as described herein are not limited to application under slabs. Such panels may also be used under foundations (as long as they are designed to support the required foundation loading which will often be larger than the loading required for under-slab materials). Such panels may also be used in place of ordinary insulation panels.

Interpretation of Terms

Unless the context clearly requires otherwise, throughout the description and the claims:

“comprise”, “comprising”, and the like are to be construed in an inclusive sense, as opposed to an exclusive or exhaustive sense; that is to say, in the sense of “including, but not limited to”;

“or”, in reference to a list of two or more items, covers all of the following interpretations of the word: any of the items in the list, all of the items in the list, and any combination of the items in the list;

the singular forms “a”, “an”, and “the” also include the meaning of any appropriate plural forms.

Words that indicate directions such as “vertical”, “transverse”, “horizontal”, “upward”, “downward”, “forward”, “backward”, “inward”, “outward”, “vertical”, “transverse”, “left”, “right”, “front”, “back”, “top”, “bottom”, “below”, “above”, “under”, and the like, used in this description and any accompanying claims (where present), depend on the specific orientation of the apparatus described and illustrated. The subject matter described herein may assume various alternative orientations. Accordingly, these directional terms are not strictly defined and should not be interpreted narrowly.

Specific examples of systems, methods and apparatus have been described herein for purposes of illustration. These are only examples. The technology provided herein can be applied to systems other than the example systems described above. Many alterations, modifications, additions, omissions, and permutations are possible within the practice of this invention. This invention includes variations on described embodiments that would be apparent to the skilled addressee, including variations obtained by:

replacing features, elements and/or acts with equivalent features, elements and/or acts; mixing and matching of features, elements and/or acts from different embodiments; combining features, elements and/or acts from embodiments as described herein with features, elements and/or acts of other technology; and/or omitting combining features, elements and/or acts from described embodiments.

It is therefore intended that the following appended claims and claims hereafter introduced are interpreted to include all such modifications, permutations, additions, omissions, and sub-combinations as may reasonably be inferred. The scope of the claims should not be limited by the preferred embodi-

13

ments set forth in the examples, but should be given the broadest interpretation consistent with the description as a whole.

What is claimed is:

1. A ventilation panel comprising:
 - a generally planar body having first and second opposed surfaces; and
 - a ventilation layer on the second surface of the body, the ventilation layer providing a two-dimensionally interconnected void;
 wherein:
 - the ventilation layer comprises a plurality of solid support pads projecting from the second surface in an array, the support pads are spaced apart from one another to provide a first set of channels and a second set of channels wherein channels of the first set of channels intersect channels of the second set of channels;
 - the channels of the first and second sets of channels have depths in the range of ½ inch to 2 inches; and
 - a volume of the interconnected void is in the range of 20% to 80% of the volume of the ventilation layer.
2. The ventilation panel according to claim 1 wherein each of the plurality of support pads is rounded in transverse cross section.
3. A ventilation panel according to claim 2 wherein each of the plurality of support pads is circular in transverse cross section.
4. A ventilation panel according to claim 1 wherein corners located at intersections of the plurality of support pads with the second surface of the body are curved.
5. A ventilation panel according to claim 1 wherein the body comprises a thermally-insulating layer that projects outwardly past the support pads along peripheral edges of the body.
6. A ventilation panel according to claim 1 wherein the body and the support pads are each made of a closed-cell foam material.
7. A ventilation panel according to claim 6 wherein the foam material has a minimum compressive strength exceeding 20 pounds per square inch.
8. A ventilation panel according to claim 6 wherein the foam material comprises expanded polystyrene foam, extruded polystyrene foam, or soy foam.
9. A ventilation panel according to claim 1 further comprising an aperture extending through the body to the interconnected void and a collar sealed to the aperture, the collar comprising a fitting on the first side of the body, the fitting configured for coupling to a ventilation conduit.
10. A ventilation panel according to claim 1 wherein the insulating body and the ventilation layer are made from different materials.
11. A ventilation panel according to claim 1, wherein the ventilation layer comprises one or more of nylon, vinyl, polyvinyl chloride.
12. A ventilation panel according to claim 1, wherein the ventilation layer comprises non-woven nylon or rock wool.
13. A ventilation panel according to claim 1 further comprising at least one knockout configured to be removable to provide a ventilation opening through the body and into the interconnected void.

14

14. A ventilation panel according to claim 1 wherein the interconnected void has a volume of at least 1¼ cubic inches per square foot of the panel.

15. A ventilation panel according to claim 1 wherein the panel has a load-bearing capacity in a transverse direction of at least 150 pounds per square foot (about 4.8 kPa).

16. A ventilation panel according to claim 1 wherein the first channels are parallel to one another, the second channels are parallel to one another and a spacing between adjacent ones of the first channels is equal to a spacing between adjacent ones of the second channels.

17. A ventilation panel according to claim 16 wherein the first channels extend perpendicularly to the second channels.

18. A ventilation panel according to claim 17 wherein the first and second channels are each perpendicular to two sides of the panel.

19. A ventilation panel comprising:

a generally planar body having first and second opposed surfaces; and

a ventilation layer on the second surface of the body, the ventilation layer providing a two-dimensionally interconnected void;

wherein:

the ventilation layer comprises a plurality of solid support pads projecting from the second surface in an array,

the support pads are spaced apart from one another to provide a first set of channels and a second set of channels wherein channels of the first set of channels intersect channels of the second set of channels;

the channels of the first and second sets of channels have depths in the range of ½ inch to 2 inches; and

a volume of the interconnected void is in the range of 20% to 80% of the volume of the ventilation layer;

wherein the first and second channels penetrate in the range of about 1/10 to about ½ of an overall thickness of the panel.

20. A building construction comprising:

a panel comprising:

a generally planar body having first and second opposed surfaces; and

a ventilation layer on the second surface of the body, the ventilation layer providing a two-dimensionally interconnected void;

wherein:

the ventilation layer comprises a plurality of solid support pads projecting from the second surface in an array,

the support pads are spaced apart from one another to provide a first set of channels and a second set of channels wherein channels of the first set of channels intersect channels of the second set of channels;

the channels of the first and second sets of channels have depths in the range of ½ inch to 2 inches; and

a volume of the interconnected void is in the range of 20% to 80% of the volume of the ventilation layer

arranged with the ventilation layer beneath the body;

a concrete slab poured on top of the panel; and

a ventilation system connected to withdraw air from the interconnected void.

* * * * *